is bad, which is of a sufficiently conclusive character for punishment, as people do not come forward. If there is corruption in a village, or in a taluk, or in a district, Government expect that there should be sufficient public opinion, feeling, and courage to expose that corruption. I give you my word that if people come forward and convince the Government of corruption in the case of any official, *he shall go out of office.*

On the other hand, there are grave dangers. An officer may be very strict, just and impartial. He may fearlessly do his duty to the people and also to Government. He may create enemies even by the perfect discharge of his duties. Anonymous petitions may be sent and an unholy intrigue may be set up against him. If the Government does not protect such officers, the whole service will become demoralised.

These are the two important considerations. Where there is corruption, it must be suppressed. Where there is an unholy agitation against a public servant, he must be protected. We shall do both.

I might also mention my experience in this conection. While in British service, I had to deal with cases of this kind. If certain cases come to the notice of Government, they may notify pardon to those people who will come forward to give concrete evidence to prove corruption. People who are parties to the corruption are as much guilty in the eyes of the law, as the person who takes the bribe. There is naturally hesitation and fear, and they will write anonymous petitions. I have myself conducted certain cases and made enquiries in British India against corrupt officials, by giving pardon with the permission of of Government; and there was no prosecution against such witnesses. But that is only a half measure. I can only say that the prevention of corruption can be effectively done only with the co-operation of the people.

PROTECTION—(JUDICIAL).

(*Nos. 29 to 43.*)

SUBJECT NO. 29.

Publication of notices relating to Insolvency Petitions.

Mr. P. Kanni Settappa, Chikballapur Taluk.

Mr. P. Kanni Settappa.—The Court will cause to be published in the *Gazette* the names of persons who petition to become insolvents, but the public will not be in a position to know whether those petitioners will actually be declared insolvents or not by the Court after formal enquiries. It would therefore be better if the final adjudication of the Court is caused to be published in the *Gazette*—English and Kannada—and also in the local Vernacular papers in order to give wide publicity to the fact.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—There is an order to the effect that the adjudication of the Court should also be published, and it is being done so in the English copy of the *Gazette.* There is no objection to its being published in the papers; but it will mean unnecessary cost to the party.

Dewan.—Arrangements will hereafter be made to publish the same in the Kannada copy of the *Gazette.*